Aix. From Aix Deacon went to Paris, and thence proceeded to Havre, where he took a steamer for the United States. Shortly before the steamer sailed he received a loving telegram from his family. He returned to France in December, 1891, and found that Abellie was paying daily visits to his wife.

DETECTIVES SET TO WATCH MRS. DEACON. The president of the court here asked: "You set

Mr. Descon answered: "I employed two detectives of them reported that Mrs. Deacon was meeting Abellie at a house in Rue de Penthievre. I wanted the detective to arrange with a commissary of police to surprise Mrs. Deacon at one of these meetings etective appeared unable to make this arrange

In the meantime the quarrels between Mr. Deaco and his wife were revived, and these led to a mutual desire for a divorce. Mrs. Descon told her husband that a divorced woman lost her social position in Paris, and he offered, for the sake of the chil-If she wanted a divorce, to let her proceed

Both of the detectives had failed to supply absolute proof of his wife's infidelity, and he, therefore, ceased to employ them. Mr. Deacon said he only wanted to get at the truth. When one of the detectives reported that Mrs. Deacon was meeting a man about twenty-five years old, and was passing an hour to an hour and a half with him in a cabinet, Mr. Deacon became particularly convinced that the fellow was lying. Mrs. Deacon learned through a commissary of police that detectives were watching her, and she became harbly incensed. Several scenes occurred between nly incensed. Several scenes occurred between Mr. Deacon and his wife, and these, of course, made

atters worse between them.

The Procureur—You found at Newport, in a drawer your wife's desk, a letter beginning "Ma Cherie," and ending "Je vous supplie de ne pas vous separe

letter meant she admitted that it was from Abeille. The Procureur-And that response did not startle

Mr. Deacon proceeded to relate the incidents that occurred at Cannes on February 17, the date of the shooting. He said that toward midnight, upon going to his foom at the Hotel Splendide, he was seized with suspicions of his wife, who occupied a room on the floor below. He went to the door of her room and listened, and believed he recognized the rough voice of Abellie. He returned to his room and procured a revolver. Then he begged the secretary of the hotel to accompany him to his wife's room. Arrived there.
Mr. Deacon knocked on the door loudly, saying:
"Open." After two or three minutes the door was opened by Mrs. Deacon. Forcing his way into the salou, he saw, just about back of a sofa, a head. In passing, he fired three times at the man. Then he pushed the sofa aside and recognized Abeille. He advanced upon Abellie and seized him, saying: "Vous etes blen la; je vous tiens." Abellie made no reply. HE DID NOT MEAN TO KILL ABEILLE.

Continuing, Mr. Deacon said: "I had no intention, no desire, to kill him. When I saw this little man wounded I felt polgoant regrets, for a man having some conscience must always regret killing another man." The audience greeted this statement with applause, and the president of the court at once ordered the re-

From my room he passed into the salon, where M husband, seeing that the latter had not authorized me to receive him. My husband discovered him and



Emma J. Frederick of Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Scrofula Humors

Cause much agony which Hood's Sursaparilla fairly tried will soon overcome. Parents and all other sufferers, read

it has done for our little girl that we desire to make this statement for the benefit of other purents and the health of

## Suffering Children

Our girl was a beautiful baby, fair and plump and healthy, down to her eyes, and into her neck. We consulted one of the best physicians in Brooklyn, but nothing did her any good. The doctors said it was caused by a scrofula nor in the blood. Her head became

One Complete Sore naive to the smell and dreadful to look at. Her general health waned and she would lay in a large chair all day without any life or energy. The sores caused great itching and burning, and we had to tle her hands to pre-vent ecratching. For 3 years

## She Suffered Fearfully

with this terrible humor, and we concluded we must try some other medicine. We were urged to give her Hood's Sersaparilla and began to try it. We soon noticed that she had more life and appetite. The medicine seemed to drive out more of the humor for a short time, but it seen began to subside, the Hohing and burning ceased, and in a few months her head became entirely clear of the sore. She is now

no evidence of the humor, and her skin is clear and healthy. She seems like an entirely different child in health and general appearance, from what she was before

## Hood's Sarsaparilla.

stly recommend this excellent medicine to all who We earnessly recommend this executive in W. FREDERICK, suffer from scrofula or impure blood." I. W. FREDERICK, Denforth-st., near Crescent-ave., Cypress Hill, Brooklyn. HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, but

Abeille; nevertheless, he was accustomed to seeing her and Abeille dined together. The deposition ended: "I desire to add that Mr. Deacon is both a madman and a drunkard. For the sake of my children I desire

his acquittal." The reading of this assertion concerning Mr. Deacon caused a sensation in the court-room. It was brought out during the afternoon that before the Juge d'Instruction at Grasse Mr. Deacon admitted having authorized his wife to receive Abellie, but not under

MRS. DEACON'S MAID CREATES A SENSATION. Imra Deodat, aged fifty years, femme de chambre to Mrs. Deacon, was then called upon to testify. She gave her evidence in a torrent of words, as though she had previously got her statement by heart and was making a rush to deliver it. She said: quitted my mistress at a quarter of 11 o'clock on the she wore a robe de chambre, warmly lined. left her she was alone. I went to bed on the top floor. Three-quarters of an hour afterward I was called by Mrs. Deacon, who ordered me to light a candle and go to the salon to attend M. Abeille, who had been wounded by her husband.

had been wounded by her husband.

"I found Abelile stretched before the sofa, lying on his back. His right hand was clutching his breast, and his eyes were closed. I raised his head and aske? him if he was badly wounded. He replied, feebly: 'I have three bullits.' I was helping him to rise when Mr. Deacon came in and seated himself facing us. He did not speak a single word. I went out of the salon and told Abelile's valet of the shooting. As I was returning to the salon I saw Mr. Deacon going toward the room. salon I saw Mr. Deacon going toward the room where Abeille had been taken. I seized Mr. Deacot by the sleeve of his cont and implored him to ceasattacking Abelle and to have some thought for his family." The witness then went away to get the police. She added that at the moment she lifter Abeille she saw no disorder in his dress. He work black trousers and a short black coat fastened with two black buttons. Mrs. Deacon was dressed she had been when witness had left her.

M. Demange cross-examined the witness. Deacon the latter always told her husband that she was going to take dinner somewhere clae. The murmurs of the audience, commenting upon the revelations of the witness, grew in volume until M. Greffier

tions of the witness, grew in volume until M. Greffler called for order.

M. Demange asked, "How do you know that!"
The witness answered; "Mrs. Deacon would first say that it was unnecessary to advise Mr. Deacon that Abeille was coming to dine. Mr. Deacon, it told, would protest strongly, saying that he desired always to ignore the presence of the lover of his wife."
Asked whether Mrs. Deacon ever referred to a probable separation from her husband, the witness said that Mrs. Deacon had once stated that she had asked her husband to claim a divorce. He had replied that his lawyer had told him that in order to effect that he must surprise her in flagrante delictu.

Mr. Deacon here arose to protest and explain, but the growing noises in the convi-room and the hum of conversation embarrassed the proceedings.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S STORY OF THE SHOOTING. AN EYE-WITNESS'S STORY OF THE SHOOTING.

AN FYE-WITNESS'S STORY OF THE SHOOTHEN The secretary of the Hotel Splendide, at Cannes, was the next witness. He testified that he was working in the office when Mr. Deacon, at midnight, called him to accompany him (Deacon) to Mrs. Deacon's room. Mr. Deacon knocked on the door several times before it was opened. Mrs. Deacon, he said, was certainly clad

The President, on resuming his seat, had repeatedly to call for order before the Procureur began his address to the jury. The Procureur said he thought that there was too much already said about this affair. that there was too much already said about this affair. The jury ought to remember what it heard in court, and to forget ramors it heard without. He then remember his victim was carried, in order to attack him again. I had on a blue robe de chambre."

The deposition tended to prove that the presence of Abelle at the different fashionable resorts in switzerland and on the Riviera, where Mrs. Deacon solourned with her children, was due to fortuitous circumstances, and not to his following her as a lover. Her hisband always ignored her friendly relations with different his wife. He did not offer to succept his victim; nor for him was the fact of his wifes infidence. He did not offer to succept his victim; nor for him was the fact of him vices infidelity. Later was animated him the dealer of the him the him the desired proof of her infidelity, he left her to go to well and the him the dealer of the him the him the with episces of molecular the tends of molecular processed to another?

charging her with going to the mass with Aseine, in spite of quissi proof of her infidelity, he left her to go to New-York.

The Procureur proceeded to contend that the murder of Abeillo was committed in a moment of passion when there was no clear proof of Mrs. Deacon's guilt. In concluding his address, the Procureur said he held that the crime presented the aspects of premeditation more prominently than was usual in cases of crime actuated by passion. Deacon had watched for and chosen the hour, both to kill and obtain evidence for a divorce, and acquittal could not, therefore, be allowed him. The speaker asserted that Abeille was profoundly wicked, and that it was to satisfy his rancor that the prisoner siew him. He referred incidentally to the conduct of the secretary of the hotel, holding that it was cowardice or subscrittenes that prevented him from throwing himself upon Deacon and disarming him.

The Frocureur then made a pathetic reference to the mother of Abeille especially calculated to touch the French jury. The mother, solitary, wept for the loss of her child. To acquit the accused man would be to defat justice. It was necessary to make it known that nobody in France had the right to take justice into his own hands. The condemnation of the prisoner at the bar would be an act of sovereign homage to public opinion which blamed such crimes, and in the law forbidding them. Some weak appliance and the law forbidding them.

AN FLOQUENT PLEA IN DEACON'S BEHALF. M. Demange's address to the jury justified his reputation for forensic eloquence. In a fine, conorous voice, with many effective gestures, he decialmed against the Procureur's attempt to place the accused against the Procureur's attempt to place the accused man among criminals simulating passion to justify premeditated crime. He referred to the training of the American as likely to give bitm a great sense of outraged honor and ready impulses of revenge. He dilated upon the bigh social standing of the Deacon and Baldwin families, whose full names, he said, were now tarnished through Abelie's entering and destroying the peace of a quiet household. Deacon had waited with impattence for the day when his honor would be avenged by the verdict of the jury. The jury had to pronounce the fate of one whom occurrences had made profoundly unhappy. The speaker warned the jury against the calumnles heaped upon this client, as a revival of the legend of the cynical husband exploiting the distrace of his wide and then killing her paramour after exhausting his purse. These rumors, he said, had been started in Cannes and find been circulated in Paris. In closing his address M. Demange said that, since the Procureur had evoked a souvenir in the mother of Abellle, he would remind the jury that a calumny which blasted the living would not avail those who wept for their dead.

The President then pointed out what charges the jury had to decide upon. The jury were out for a half-hour. When their verdict had been amnounced, M. Fliatte, in behalf of Deacon, made a strong plea for a minimum sentence, after which the President retired from the court-room. men among criminals simulating passion to justify

HISSES AND GROANS AT THE SENTENCE. On his return, the President announced, to the general amazement of his hearers, that he imposed a sentence of one year's imprisonment. The murmurs a sentence of one year's imprisonment. The murmurs, rising quickly 'into' a volume of hisses nma groans, which greeted this announcement, indicated how the sympathles of the public went. Deacon's brother immediately advanced to his side, and, shaking hands with him, said: "We are all very sorry A most unjust verdict and sentence."

Before leaving the courtroom, attended by a guard of gendarmes, Deacon found many friends rallying around him, and there was much handshaking, accompanied by a good deal of emotion. Dencon himself repressed his feelings, yet it seemed as if he were about to break down.



### PASSED WITHOUT DIVISION.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL GOES THROUGH THE SENATE.

bill (such as the improvement of Mobile Harbor) had not their basis on any act of a Republican Congress

After some discussion with Mr. McPherson, Mr. Hale went on to draw a comparison between the course of Democratic Senators on the Naval Appropriation bill sid on the River and Harbor bill, and he sent to the clerk's desk to have read a letter from a dis-

defences for the seaconst cities.
Mr. Turple-Who is the writer?

Mr. Hale-samuel J. Tilden. It is a letter from Greystone in 1885 to the speaker of the House of

Representatives. The writer was at one time constdered an authority in the Democratic party. I want the Senate to hear what that distinguished leader, luminary, light, guide, philosopher and friend of the Democratic party said in 1885. After some interruptions by Mr. Turpic, the letter was read.

At the close of a long discussion Mr. Pugh's amend-

At the close of a long discussion Mr. Page's amenament was agreed to.
Some of the amendments having been offered and
acted on, the bill was reported back to the Senate.
All the amendments agreed to in committee were
concurred in, in gross, and the bill was passed
without a division. A conference was asked and
Messrs. Frye. Dolph and Ransom were appointed
conferees on the part of the Senate.

PENSIONING AN OLD EX-SENATOR.

Washington, May 20 .- A bill to place on the pension roll, at the rate of 820 a month, George W. Jones, of lows, formerly a Senator from that State, was reported to the Senate to day by Mr. Turple, and, at his request, was immediately passed. The services for which Mr. Jones was thus pensioned were rendered first as a drummer-boy in the campaign of 1814, and afterward, as an aide-de-camp to General H. Dodge, in the Black Hawk war. He is now eighty eight years of age and is in greatly reduced circumstances. He was in the Senate Chamber last Monday during the funeral ceremonies of Senator Barbour.

AN IMMIGRATION BILL.

Washington, May 20.-The joint immigration com-mittee of the two houses of Congress is making rapid progress in the consideration of a bill for the better administration of the laws relating to immigration. To-day a full meeting of the joint committee was held, and some disputed points were adjusted. Some of the details of the bill are as follows: Masters of vessels are required to deliver to the inspector of immigration at the port of arrival lists or manifests of the immigrants aboard, verified before a consular officer of the port of embarkation. The surgeon of the vessel is also to be required to sign the lists or manifests and to take oath that he believes their contents are true. If it appears on an examination of the lists or manifest that 6 per cent of the immigrants are not entitled to land it shall be deemed prima facie evidence that no examination of the immigrants has been made. Com panies engaged in transporting emigrants are to be required to certify once in six months that they have had displayed in the offices of their agents in foreign



States relating to immigration. Immigrants temporarily detained by one inspector at a port of arrival are not to be admitted upon special inquiry except after a favorable decision by at least three of the four inspectors. The passage of a bill is probably all that will be attempted at the present session of Congress.

considered many servert difficilly another man.

The audience arrefed that addresses reput difficilly another man.

The audience arrefed that addresses with approach on the door several times between the performance of performance of the per appropriation itself—in fact, that it could be passed at any time as a separate bill by upanimous consent and without debate, and that the sole desire was to pre-vent an infraction of the rules of the House. The General Henderson asked upanimous consent to have the Item restored; and Captain Kilgore promptly ob-lected. General Henderson then gave notice that he propriates \$11,500 for billing roads and wants and planting shade trees in the grounds of the United States Arsenal at Columbia, Tenn. This appropriation is not authorized by existing law. Mr. Pracey's amendment to appropriate \$15,000 for paving, etc., at Westerstein Arsenal was rejected.

GENERAL TRACY ARGUES FOR THE TRANSFER. Washington, May 20. Secretary Tracy to day ap-peared before the House Naval Committee and made a strong argument in favor of the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy. The point of point of view to the Government.
Under the present condition of promotion in the

Navy, the Secretary said, it was seldom that an office got command of a ship until he was nearly fifty yearof age and by that time he had to a certain extent lost confidence in himself. By the transfer some ensigns and lientenants would immediately have commands. Not more than one-third of the officers of the Navy could now be employed on seagoing ships, the Secretary sald, even when all the vessels under construction were completed. The Secretary thought the objections raised against the measure were purely the young officers, as had been stated, any more than duty on receiving ships, detached duty, or other ser-

that he still adhered to his former declarations favor-ing the bill. Indirectly he administered a severe rebuke to certain naval officers who have zealously engaged in the effort to defeat the bill, by remarking raged in the effort to deteat the bill, by remarking that he felt it necessary to address the committee in support of the measure lest the members should be impressed with the belief that certain arguments made before it by bureau officers of the Navy Department were made with his approval or consent.

NO REPORT ON THE READING COMBINATION Wastington, May 20.-In response to the House rest

Attorney-General to-day sent to the House a communication in which he says:

No information has been furnished to the Department of Justice of any character. The only information I have as to this subject matter is derived from the public prints and public runner. I have seen it stated that some investigation of the subject has been made by one or more of the District-Attorneys under general instructions given to them to investigate all combinations in violation of the Auti-Trust law; but no report in the premises has been made.

HIS RESIGNATION UNNECESSARY. Washington, May 20.—Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court at Chicago, will retire from the judiciary in a few days and devote himself entirely to the preparation of the American case for the Behring Sea arbitration. He has been on the bench twenty-two years and is over seventy years of age, so he is clearly enlithed to the benefits of legal retirement.

Washington, May 20,-Senator Wolcott, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to-day reported to the Senate a joint resolution proposing at amendment to the Constitution making the term of office of President and Vice-President six years, in stend of four, and making a President ineligible for re-election. The change is to take effect March 4, 1807.

Washington, May 20.—The President to-day sent to following nomination to the Senate: Nathan A. Morford, of Arizona, to be Secretary of Arizona. DELAYING THE NAVAL BILL.

B. Kilgore, of Texas, an ex-rebel captain, on the ground that the appropriation was not authorized by existing law. The point was extremely doubtful. so fine, indeed, that some of the ablest parliamentarians in the House were unable to discover it. Precedents all favored the appropriation. In exactly the same manner were like appropriations made by Congress for the statues of Hancock, Logan, Sheridan

BARON FAVA AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

and silver, in bullion, dust or coin.

It is understood that the packages or coverings in which the articles named in the foregoing schedule are imported shall enter free of duty if they are usual and proper for the purpose.

The arrangement is to take effect on May 30, 1892.

the Secretary's argument was that the transfer would give naval officers opportunities to familiarize themselves with the coasts, by service on cutters, which they could not get by duty on seagoing vessels, and that it would result in a great saving from an economic

vice not purely military. In concluding his argument the Secretary stated

tution on the subject of the Reading combine, the Attorney General to day sent to the House a communi

FOR A PRESIDENTIAL TERM OF SIX YEARS.

TO BE SECRETARY OF ARIZONA.

Washington, May 20.- Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day reported back the Naval Appropriation bill with Senate amend-ments thereto, and asked unanimous consent that the

amendments be non-concurred in and a conterence ordered. Mr. Dickerson, of Kentucky, objected, and the bill was placed upon the calendar.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

"ECONOMY" STILL ATTACKING IT.

NO PROVISION ALLOWED FOR THE PEDESTAL FOR GENERAL SHERMAN'S STATUE OR FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE CENSUS.

benefit of a "reduction" of more than a million dollars

Of course this money must be appropriated, but Hol-man will either force the Senate to add the item to the sundry Civil bill as an amendment or, if the Senate

shall refuse to do so, he will himself include it in the Denciency bill, where it does not belong, and ther

charge the amount to the last Congress.

Two paragraphs of the bill provoked much discussion. One appropriated \$150,000 to complete the establishment of the Chickamanga and Chattaneoga National Park. Messrs. Dickerson, Bland and Comp ton attacked the item in vigorous and earnest speeches. Mr. Compton was especially earnest in

his demand that nothing shall be done to mark the

battlefields of the War of the Rebellion or perpetual

the memories of civil strife. Mr. Bland pleader for "economy." It is surprising how "economical

Bland becomes on occasions like this. The motion

The other paragraph was one which appropriated

\$50,000 for the preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal for the statue of General William T.

Sherman, which is to be raised in the National Capitol by the survivors of the Army of the Ten-

nessee and other veterans of the Union. Against

this paragraph a point of order was raised by C

pealed in vain to him to what the appropriation was in pursuance of the general law which authorizes and requires Congress to make suitable provision for the care and

improvement of the public grounds of the Nationa Capitol. Blount, of Georgia, professed to regret that the point of order had been made; but of course, in-sisted that, having been made, it must be sustained.

He was opposed to "mob law," he said somewhat ob

and expressed the hope that if the presiding officer was in doubt he would leave the decision to the

Committee of the Whole-a thing which has often been

Colonel Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who is a mem ber of the Appropriations Committee, was the only ex Confederate Democrat who argued against the point of order, and he did so with so much effect as to bring McMillin and a half-dozen other Southern Demo crats to their feet with hostile interruptions. Colo-nel Breckinridge drifted away from the point of order

at last, and delivered an eloquent appeal in behalf of the appropriation itself. His eloquence was rewarded

Mr. Boutelle in a cogent speech drew attention t

numerous precedents in favor of the appropriation, and conclusively showed that the paragraph was not ob-

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, late colonel of the 8th Alabama Confederate Volunteers, who happened to be presiding, refused to leave the decision to the Com-mittee of the Whole, and sustained Captain Kilgore's

point of order. It happened that every Democrat who had spoken on Kilgore's side, as well as Kilgore firm-self, had protested that there was no objection to the

Democratic solicitude in this regard was most keen and

As soon as Colonel Herbert had given his decision

would ask unanimous consent to morrow for the con-sideration of a separate bill for the same purpose and

carrying the same appropriation.

An amendment to the bill was adopted which ap-

propriates \$11,500 for building roads and walks and

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN FINANCES.

STATISTICS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

showing the total receipts and expenditures of the City of New York, Issued by the Census Office, the pro-

portionate amounts received from various sources and

carrying on of the government of that city for the

found, considering receipts, that the amounts accumu

Taxes, 30-20 per cent; special assessments, 2.10 per cent; from liquor licenses, 1.46 per cent; from other li-censes, 0.43 per cent; from fees, times and penalties, 0.46

per cent; received for water, 2.79 per cent; interest on deposits, 0.16 per cent; income from funds and invest-ments, 4.19 per cent, from intecllaneous sources, 0.53

per cent; loans, 32.71 per cent; funds and transfers, 12.17 per cent; received from the State or county, 6.76 per cent;

Libraries, 0.03 per cent; schools, 4.15 per cent; Fire Department, 2.05 per cent; Health Department, 0.13 per cent; lighting, 0.72 per cent; police, 4.68 per cent; char-

itable objects, 2.43 per cent; streets and bridges, 4.69 per cent; sewers, 0.18 per cent; public buildings and improvements, 3.11 per cent; parks and public grounds, 10.23

of water, 3.22 per cent; interest on debts 7.26 per cent; miscellaneous outlays, 3.28 per cent; bluss, 23.95 per cent; funds and transfers, 16.48 per cent; balance of cash on hand at the end of the year, 9.87 per cent.

A similar statement for Brooklyn shows that, con-

sidering receipts, the amounts accumulated from various

Taxes, 59.67 per cent; from liquor licenses, 1.91 per

and penalties, 0.17 per cent; received for water, 5.86 per

cent; income from funds and investments, 0.57 per cent from miscellaneous sources, 2.81 per cent; loans, 25.71 per

Dont be deceived by dealers who "cut" prices. "Cutting" prices leads to "cutting" prices leads to "cutting" goods. For this reason and to protect the public, the genuine medicines of Dr. R. V. Pierce, are now sold only through sold only through sold only through the following long-established prices:

Golden Medical Discovery, \$1.00 per bottle. Favorite Prescription, \$1.00 per bottle. Pleasant Fellets, 25 cents per vial.

The genuine medicines, which can be had only at these prices, are the cheapest you can use, for they're guaranteed. It's "value received or no pay." In every case where Dr. Pierce's medicines fail to give satisfaction, the makers will return the money. But, they want to be sure that you get their medicines, and not their bottles retilled or tampered with, or spurious imitations.

Refuse everything offered as Dr. Pierce's medicines at less than the above prices. They are generally spurious.

om othe

lating from various sources were as follows:

Washington, May 20 (Special).-From a summar;

with hearty applause.

noxious to the rule.

to strike out the item was lost-30 to 88.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 20.-The Committee of the Whole Washington, May 20.—The Committee of the Whole House to-day began operations by refusing to insert in the sundry Civil bill any provision whatever for the completion and publication of the census. The pretext for this omission has already been explained in these dispatches. Holman and his Democratic colleagues were determined to scale down the Sundry Civil bill, and the omission of this item gave them the

Another Eczema Cured

## Cuticura Resolvent

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.: SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORFORATION, Boston.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

# and probably of Thomas, McPherson and Farragut also. Captain Kilgore's point of order provoked a lively debate, after General Henderson, of lowa, had appealed in vain to him to withdraw it. General Henderson, of the County of Cutlery, Spoons & Forks,

A large number of designs of Spoons and Forks in the finest quality of Silver Plate. Carving Sets, Dinner, Dessert, and Fruit Knives, with handles of Pearl, Ivory and Silver.

## Reed & Barton,

Schools, 8.24 per cent; Fire Department, 0.70 ner cent; Health Department, 0.79 per cent; fighting, 2.58 per cent; police, 0.68 per cent; charitable objects, 0.39 per cent; streets and bridges, 4.45 per cent; sewers, 0.45 per cent; public buildings and improvements, 0.06 per cent; salaries, 12.48 per cent; waterworks or use of water, 6.64 per cent; interest on debt, 11.93 per cent; mis-cilaneous, 40.94 per cent; Icans, 3.71 per cent; balance on hand at the end of

ADVERSE TO A NATIONAL SANITARIUM. Committee to-day took adverse action on the bill intro-duced by Mr. Cogswell (by request) providing for the establishment of a National sanitarium in Northern New-Mexico or Southern Colorado for the treatment o

Washington, May 20.—Senator Quay to-day intro-suced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for a survey for the proposed ship canal from Philadelphia across New-Jersey to New-York Ray.

is not authorized by existing law. Mr. Iracey's amendment to appropriate \$15,000 for paving, etc., at Watervilet Arsenal was rejected.

An amendment appropriating \$75,000 for a military post at little Rock was ofered by Mr. Torry, of Arkansas, but was not disposed of, amanimous consent being obtained to pass over without prejudice the paragraph relating to military posts.

Among the provisions adopted to day were these:

"For prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits which the larbor and adjacent waters" of New York, as follows: Pay of inspectors and deputy inspectors, office force and expenses of other, \$15,000; pay of crew and maintenance of steamer Argus, \$5,000; pay of crew and maintenance of steamer Mrsus, \$5,000; pay of the other two items the estimates were \$19,000 each. The total appropriation is the same as for the current year. Estimates were submitted for the purchase of two steam-tugs, to cost \$20,000 and \$20,000, for pay of crew and maintenance of stars. These estimates were ignored by the Appropriations Committee. New-York is not represented in the committee. Albany, May 20 (special)-Governor Flower to-day signed the bill limiting the hours of work upon rai roads. The State's policy of creating a forest preserve in the Adfrondack counties, it would seem, will be a successful one. When the Forest Commission was established, a few years ago, and the sale of state lands in those counties was prohibited, a careful estimate showed that the State possessed 700,000 acres of land in such counties. Since then, owing o tax sales, more than 200,000 acres have been added to the preserve . This is a fair start toward an Adirondack Park. But it unluckly happens that the state's holdings are scattered about the Adirondack region. At the request of the Forest Commissioners, the tate Legislature passed an act authorizing the Commisdoners to exchange small parcels of land upon the outskirts of the wilderness for land nearer its centre. This excellent bill was signed by Governor Plower to-

> The object of this bill is to enable the State judiciously to increase and consolidate its holdings of forest lands in the Adirondack wilderness. Out of the 3.700,000 acres of land comprised in this region, the State now owlls about 900,000 acres, half of which is situated in detached pieces around the border of the wilderness. The intention of the net is to emable the State to sell as much of this outside holding as may seem wise, and to buy in place of the lands thus sold more desirable timber lands, nearer the heart of the forest and nearer the headwaters of the great

> of an Adirondack park may be more certainly accomplished.
>
> The advantage of this legislation is twofold. In the first
> place it is estimated that the State will be able thereby to quite satable, it is said, and likely to bring higher prices than it will be necessary to pay for interior lands, which are gually letter adapted for the State's purpose. Secondly, the parrying out of the project contained in the bill will can-solidate the State's holdings and evable the State to pursue

widely varying territory.

The scheme proposed by the bill, it will be understood from the above description, carries no appropriation with it; but all revenues from the sale of the so-called 'outside' lands will be devoted to the purchase of new lands, better adapted for the purposes of a forest preserve. Eventually the State transfer ought to may the expense of its mainat moderate rentals of small parcets of land to individuals for the establishment of summer homes, under proper regulations. I have cheerfully approved the measure, for I believe thoroughly in the wisdom and actual necessity of preserving this great timbered wilderness for the protection of the headwaters of our streams and for the benefit to agricultural interests which

are not lost through indifference or waste.

The Governor signed this afternoon the Naval

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE IN A MURDER CASE. Camden, May 20.-The will of Mrs. Lydia And Wyatt, who was recently murdered in her home in this city, has been found, and proves to be a document of great importance for the prosecution in the case

On her Face and Body. Suffering Intense. We Doctored with Doctors Without Avail.

Used Cuticura Remedies. The Child is Cured and Has Now a

Beautiful Skin.

From the age of two months my baby has suffered with the eccesses on her face and body. We do-tored with dectors, but without avail. Reading of your CUTICURA REMEDIES we used the same and found them in every respect satisfactory. The child has now a beautiful skin and is cured. Appreciating its value, we cheerfully recommend the same to all mothers who have children suffering from ecrems.

Mrs. J. ROTHENBERG.

For the benefit of those who are afflicted with any skin disease, and have sever used the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I would like to make the following statement. I was afflicted with ecrema in my right limb below the kane for many years. I tried various remedies, all of which falled to give me relief. Finally, seeing CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised, I determined to try them and as now well. In consequence of this, I consider CUTICURA REMEDIES invaluable for any skin disease.

JAMES C. HENRY.

P. O. Box 1,106, Ogdensburg, N. E.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,
Kidney and Uterine Pains and Wooknesses to
lieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pai
Plaster, the only instantaneous, pain-kiling
plaster.

37 Union Square.

cent; balance of cash on hand at the beginning of the year.

Washington, May 20.-The House Military Affairs

A CANAL FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW-YORK.

THE CORBIN BILL IN THE HOUSE Washington, May 20.-Mr. Cockran, of New-York, to-day introduced in the House the Corbin Steamship Registry bill introduced in the Senate by Mr.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

AN ACT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADD RONDACK FOREST PRESERVE AMONG THEM.

screens which have their source in the Adirondacks, as that the ends aought to be attained by the establishment

some rational and practical system of forestry, which is virtually impossible now, with the State lands scattered as they are all over the forest preserve and consisting of

it yields in its important influence upon our rainfalls. No State is more fortunate than ours in its takes and streams, and it should be the duty of the present generation to see that these natural advantages which we now enjoy

Militia code; the bill of Mr. Mullaney authorizing the Fire Commissioners of New-York to advance the salesties of the chiefs of battalions to \$3,750; and Mr. Gould's bill appropriating \$15,000 for the purchase of Adirondack lands.

of James Morton, who is under arrest for the murder. Under the will, Morion is the heir and administrator. The instrument was executed about forty-eight hours before the woman's death. It is thought that the will will not be admitted to probate on the ground that Morton used undue influence.